

Holiday company to go into liquidation

by Ngau Croquer

University Holidays Ltd, the Suffolk firm which has organized holidays for thousands of people in British educational centres for the past five years, is to go into voluntary liquidation at the end of the financial year.

But Mr John Rees, the Suffolk businessman who runs the company, still has arrangements with five universities and other polytechnics and colleges for next year although business will be conducted with a separate company, Rees Travel. He is also moving into the ordinary holiday market and organizing stays in country houses.

Mr Rees said his family had invested between £50,000 and £60,000 in University Holidays. "The family lost many thousands of pounds and the universities did as well. Nobody is more disappointed than us. We ran a very good project, which was in the interests of universities and the public. It is a unique market. Over five years we had a remarkably low level of complaint."

He blamed the fall of the company on bad publicity when an article in *The Times* suggested that holidaymakers should book direct with the university rather than a commercial firm. He said that "finished" the company and the bank withdrew its support.

University Holidays Ltd worked by "booking" university student accommodation during the summer and letting it on a self-catering or bed and breakfast basis.

Tory condemns OU mandatory grants anomaly

An anomaly in the grant regulations for Open University graduates which prevents them obtaining mandatory awards for further study has been condemned by Mr Peter Walker, MP.

In a statement issued this week, Mr Walker pinpointed the case of one of his constituents—a woman graduate of the Open University who obtained a place to read medicine at Southampton but who has been unable to obtain a discretionary grant to continue her studies.

Calling for an amendment to the grant regulations, Mr Walker said his constituent had been one of 350 applicants for the 28 places on the first degree course at Southampton. She had applied after completing an open university degree course entirely at her own expense.

"The grant regulations are so ridiculous that had she failed the Open University exams, she could have got a grant to go to medical school, but because she passed, she is not eligible," Mr Walker said.

A spokesman at the Department of Education and Science explained that the present regulations do not allow mature students a mandatory grant only for the original first degree course.

Poly graduate jobless rate drops

by Maggie Richards

More students than ever before graduated from polytechnics last year—but the unemployment rate among them was the lowest since statistics were first recorded four years ago.

This picture of polytechnic graduate employment comes in the fifth annual survey of first degree and Higher National Diploma students, carried out by the Central Services Unit for Careers and Appointments Services, and published this week. For the first time figures for students gaining diplomas in higher education are included.

Amongst HND students the report

Don't be gulled by the giant budgies

by Robin McKie
Science Correspondent

If you start seeing large yellow-painted birds flying about Scotland this summer, don't blame the local brew for inducing hallucinations of the giant budgie variety. In fact, your observations could prove vital to a study being carried out into the habits of the herring gull.

As part of their project, the organizers have tagged gulls nesting on the Isle of May, off the coast of Fife, and to aid observation have painted some of the birds' heads with yellow dye—a harmless process provided you don't use a blowlamp to strip off the old coat.



Jan Truscott (left) and Madeline Holmes at the Craft Degree and Diploma Show at the Midland Group Nottingham. The two girls are members of the group's staff. The show, which continues until September 2, is of the new craft work from polytechnics and colleges throughout the country. The sheets, entered by Barbara Milner from Leeds Polytechnic, are designed to be used as seating.

The study, backed by the Science Research Council, aims to trace the relationship between parents and their young birds. From then the young birds start to appear on the Loughlin coast and the researchers want to know if the gull family splits up or remains together. Anyone who observes the birds, which vary in size from smart white and grey adults to more blotchy fledglings, are asked to contact Dr Peter Whitten of the gull research project at St David's University. In particular, the researchers want to know whether or not the adults were together, and the gulls were feeding on.

And as soon as you have carried out the task, you can then safely return to the local

Pilot project on pre-entry for adults

Special higher education pre-entry courses for adults are a pioneer next year in new education authority areas, with pilot projects being launched in the Department of Education.

In general, the aim will be to attract adults who potentially benefit from higher education vocational training, but who are not currently in the relevant qualifications sector.

The authorities selected for the pilot project are Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, the Inner London Education Authority, Leicestershire, Manchester, and under preparation at Bedfordshire and within the HLEA are also to be included in the pilot.

In its letter to chief officers inviting the seven authorities to participate, the DES is hoped in the future to equal educational opportunities available to all members of the community by establishing pre-entry courses.

"Before encouraging a development of this type, it would seem prudent to assess and evaluate the results of a number of pilot courses," the DES adds.

The DES cites three main reasons for recruitment for pre-entry courses: employed adults who have not had an opportunity to obtain qualifications or did not seek them at the time; non-workers—such as women with children; and people aged 16 to 25 who have obtained the requisite qualifications at school.

Some prospective students only need to be directed to higher education courses, the DES says. For many, however, a special provision may be required as development of study, preparation and communication skills, achievement of a private standard of background, a broad range of interests, and a general level of education.

Selection for the courses will take place on the basis of a written assessment or CSE and interview, or on evidence of a previous record of achievement up to and beyond A level.

A further complication is the apparent stumbling block over the constitution of the college which has led to interest in the site from other bodies. The Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind has forwarded a letter of intent to the Fircroft Trust. They would like to accommodate some of their blind students at Fircroft.

Mr Oakes, Minister of State for Higher Education, said that his decision to place the trust in the hands of the trustees to sell the college and that the DES would only consider the resumption of funding once proposals for courses had been put forward.

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London wants to sell press in spite of viability claim

by Judith Judd

London University is trying to sell the Athlone Press on economic grounds despite a report from a financial expert which says it would be made to break even.

The confidential preliminary report from Mr A. K. L. Stephenson, a former editor of the press, suggests the closure of the press ownership by the university's powerful Joint Committee of the Court and Senate for Collective Planning (J.C.C.P.).

Convocation voted overwhelmingly against closure since the press had been set up to publish academic books and journals. The report also says that the press might not otherwise have been published.

Mr Stephenson's report recommends two alternatives. The first is to make changes at the press and give it more capital so that it could become self-financing. The second is to transfer to a commercial publisher who would agree to take over the university's contractual obligations to authors and staff.

In a letter to Dr John Black, chairman of the Athlone Press Board of Management, Sir Frank Hartley, the retiring vice-chancellor, has made clear the J.C.C.P.'s position. "The committee accepted

the undesirability and impracticability of closing the press down, but they remained highly sceptical of the prospect of raising a substantial additional amount of money in it.

"They have suggested, therefore, that inquiries continue into the possibilities of ensuring investment from elsewhere by the transfer of ownership of the press, as a unit to another publisher, and of keeping under such an arrangement, a working link with the university."

One publisher which has expressed interest is Pinter, the firm which bought Dillos bookshop from the university. A spokesman said this week that the firm "was going on." The Stephenson report says that two foreign publishers have shown interest and Oxford University Press has suggested that it may take over some of the press's publishing work.

Mr Stephenson is doubtful, however, whether Oxford would take over the whole operation. "The university is at present subsidizing the press by about £30,000 a year. The report says: 'If additional working capital of £100,000 (or possibly a little less) were made available to the press, it would be able to break even by July, 1979.'"

The major area of disagreement centres on the question of comparable employment. Mr Frank Walton, deputy secretary of LACSAB, indicates that authorities must not be regarded as continuous employment and, therefore, no compensation is payable. Authorities have adopted varying definitions of comparable employment until now.

Miss Jean Beacock, NATFHE's assistant secretary for higher education, said union negotiators had been assured that the regulations, drawn up in 1975, would be interpreted liberally on this and other points. "The scale of redundancies which are now imminent was not envisaged at the time and these assurances were not being honoured," she said.

NATFHE members were winning two-thirds of the cases brought to tribunals. Miss Beacock added, but discussion, rather than recourse to the legal system could stem the flow of cases. There were parts of the code which were unclear but agreement ought to be possible on questions such as where redundancies were "attributable to a direction from the Secretary of State."

"We accept that LACSAB is fulfilling its obligations as an adviser to management, but there are surely areas where it would be more sensible to talk than to lay down a rigid interpretation. If the regulations are treated in this way, we are fearful that we may well find ourselves in considerable conflict in the next few years," she said.

The problems have been explored in a series of private meetings between Mr Norman St John-Stevens, opposition education spokesman, and five parliamentary colleagues with a close interest in education policy. They include Mr Rhodes Boyson, deputy education spokesman; Dr Keith Hampson; Mr Bill Shelton, MP for Lambeth and Streatham; Mr Nigel Parnham, MP for Sutton; Mr Nicholas Winterton, MP for Macclesfield; and Mr Nicholas Winterton, MP for Macclesfield.

Dr Boyson said that the meetings had been called to settle general policy guidelines. "We do not yet know whether there will be a general election in October, and we do not know what will be the economic situation when we inherit," he said.

Labour spokesmen, however, believe the Conservative education leadership has already made a firm decision to abandon the Oakes report recommending changes in the funding of public sector higher education. They claim that direct pressure from the parliamentary leadership is responsible for the recent turnabout in the attitude of Tory-controlled local authority associations towards the report.

Tory election manifesto likely to scrap Oakes reforms

by Peter David

A new deal for the universities and the scrapping of the Oakes report on polytechnics and colleges are likely to be the main planks of a Conservative election strategy for higher education.

Mr Angus Maude, MP, deputy chairman of the party, said this week that the education component of an election manifesto had already been drafted and submitted to a sub-committee of the shadow cabinet.

As head of the Conservatives' research department, he would be incorporating the draft in a final version of the party manifesto in readiness for the October election.

A principal element in Tory higher education policy is expected to be a promise to restore long-term financial security to the universities, including the resurrection of antiquarian planning, which collapsed in 1975.

Dr Keith Hampson, MP for Ripon and vice-chairman of the Tory parliamentary education committee, said this week that it was essential to extend the financial planning horizon of the universities. "The aim would be to go back to a practice of rolling funding for as long a period ahead as was possible," he said.

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Court fight on redundancy threatened

by John O'Leary

New guidelines for local authorities on redundancies in colleges and departments of education may lead to a running battle in tribunals and the courts, the National Association for Teachers in Further and Higher Education warned this week.

A report soon to be distributed by the Local Authorities' Conditions of Service Advisory Board gives a detailed interpretation of the so-called Crombie Code on redundancy procedures in the colleges. Advice is given on a number of delicate issues which have already been contested in the courts.

But NATFHE claims that a joint approach should have been made in areas where agreement could be reached in order to cut down the costly and time-consuming process of establishing detailed case law. With the bulk of the redundancies caused by cuts in teacher training still to come, the union foresees a succession of compensation cases if the guidelines are rigidly applied.

NATFHE is now drafting its own advice for members and hopes to publish a document in October. The union's critics were made known to LACSAB before the guidelines were finally drafted, but no agreement could be reached on a joint commentary.

The major area of disagreement centres on the question of comparable employment. Mr Frank Walton, deputy secretary of LACSAB, indicates that authorities must not be regarded as continuous employment and, therefore, no compensation is payable. Authorities have adopted varying definitions of comparable employment until now.

Miss Jean Beacock, NATFHE's assistant secretary for higher education, said union negotiators had been assured that the regulations, drawn up in 1975, would be interpreted liberally on this and other points. "The scale of redundancies which are now imminent was not envisaged at the time and these assurances were not being honoured," she said.

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University College tops Oxford exam tables

University College has consolidated its position at the top of the league tables based on Oxford University's final honours school examinations.

With a total of 29 first class honours degrees this year it is well clear of its nearest rival, St Edmund Hall with 23. Since 1975 University College has only been out of top position once, in 1976.

Academic performance has again improved. This year the average percentage of first class degrees is 13.3 compared with 13.1 last year and the average percentage of second class degrees with 73.1.

In general the men's colleges are responsible for the improvement in the percentage of firsts, the women's colleges for the seconds.

But any sexist judgements are now rather arbitrary as five men's colleges are already co-educational and by the autumn of next year only three men's colleges and three women's will remain single-sex.

The first table gives percentages of the first, second and third class

PERCENTAGE TABLE				
MEN'S COLLEGES				
College	1st	2nd	3rd	Position
Balliol	18.5	21.3	20.8	5
Brasenose	11.6	14.7	13.7	17
Christ Church	16.7	14.4	18.5	9
Corpus Christi	22.0	22.0	20.0	2
Exeter	8.8	10.2	12.0	28
Hertford	11.4	13.8	14.8	18
Jesus	14.0	13.5	12.5	13
Keele	7.3	10.0	12.5	30
Lincoln	16.8	16.3	14.9	6
Merton	20.0	23.0	19.0	3
New	12.3	14.1	13.0	19
Oriel	15.7	17.0	15.0	10
Pembroke	13.4	15.0	11.0	14
Queens'	18.9	22.8	18.5	10
St. Catherine's	20.0	21.0	18.0	8
St. Edmund Hall	8.8	10.2	12.0	28
St. John's	18.5	21.3	20.8	5
St. Peter's	10.0	11.0	12.0	25
Trinity	15.7	17.0	15.0	10
University	15.7	17.0	15.0	10
Wadham	15.7	17.0	15.0	10
Worcester	15.7	17.0	15.0	10
Average	14.8	17.4	15.1	

WOMEN'S COLLEGES				
College	1st	2nd	3rd	Position
Lady Margaret Hall	7.3	10.0	12.5	30
St. Anne's	14.3	17.3	13.4	12
St. Hilda's	8.7	10.0	12.5	30
St. Hugh's	12.3	14.1	13.0	19
Romerville	8.2	10.0	12.5	30
Average	7.7	10.4	10.9	

AVERAGE (All Colleges)				
1st	13.3	14.0	12.7	

Combined optics unit at Aston

The first professor of ophthalmic optics at Aston University is to be Dr Graham Harding, the present head of the neurophysiology unit there.

The appointment means ophthalmic optics, clinical neurophysiology and eye surgery will be working in the same unit for the first time.

CNAAs new board gets first head

The Council for National Academic Awards has appointed Dr Maurice Fox, deputy director of Lancaster Polytechnic, as chairman of the new Science, Technology and Society Board. The board has been set up to approve inter-disciplinary degree courses and to cooperate with other CNAAs in considering proposals to include such studies in other courses.

Library coordinating body 'should be independent'

Any committee set up to coordinate library and information services should be independent of both the Department of Education and Science and the Library Advisory Council, the Library Association urges in its response to the House of Commons Expenditure Committee's recent report on Library and Information Services.

The expenditure committee recommended that the DES should establish a committee to coordinate library policy, resources, technical services and uniform standards and formats, both bibliographical and technical, including the international aspect.

Although the LA welcomes the report, it argues that unless the proposed committee is independent of both DES and LAC it will be unable to carry out an objective examination of the whole relationship between the DES, national

public, university and other libraries and library advisory councils. Furthermore, the association believes that the committee's terms of reference should allow for examination of the whole range of library and information services, from the traditional library to industrial libraries and information services, taking into account the views of organizations undertaking research, commercial and industrial activity, as well as government departments and libraries.

What we need is a committee, possibly modelled on the Committee of National Libraries, which will obtain the information from and seek coordination among institutions contributing to the nation's library and information services, its users and clients and the relevant professional organizations," the association said.

It is concerned that any secretariat established to service the committee should be sufficiently independent of appropriate quality and with adequate seniority to obtain the information, statements of policy and statistics required.



Baskerville's monumental 1763 bible, which is part of an exhibition on the history of printing and publishing from the 17th to the 19th century. The exhibition is in the Mack Library at the National Book League until August 31.

Responses to 'Higher education into the 1990s' Place of research emphasized

by Maggie Richards

Trends in undergraduate numbers should not be allowed to dominate the development of national higher education policy to the exclusion of other essential issues, says Loughborough University in its response to the Government discussion document "Higher Education into the 1990s".

Expressing particular concern about research, the reply says the maintenance of an adequate level of research, innovation and scholarship is the hallmark of a university.

"For research to thrive it needs adequate resources, but also a climate in which overriding logistic preoccupations are avoided. This is by no means to argue that university teachers ought to be protected against change, but there are strong arguments for trying so far as possible to regulate change so that fluctuations in teaching commitments, both in quantity and character, do not militate too strongly against maintaining a long-term balance of activities which are essential to the well-being of a university."

The Loughborough document also mentions the university's own commitment to an extensive programme of postgraduate teaching. "We would not wish to see the future of this programme endangered to release resources for undergraduates," it adds.

On Loughborough's own position, the reply comments: "In view of the strong demand we are experiencing for undergraduate courses, the majority of which have a broadly vocational character, many members of the senate believe that this is a time when the university should be concentrating its resources on its undergraduate population when the decline in the 18-year-old age group becomes significant."

"On the whole, we expect the university system overall will not suffer unduly when the age group shrinks, but we recognize the impossibility of predicting reliably the participation rates for the different sectors of higher education as well as for the system overall."

The response gives a qualified welcome to the suggestions outlined in Model E: no one single model offered by the Department of Education and Science would appear to offer an entirely satisfactory solution, it says.

Though the university is sceptical about provision of part-time undergraduate courses because of its geographic location, the reply anticipates a substantial increase in the number of short-course programmes and post-experience programmes. It urges that extra resources should be made available immediately to meet the demand for these types of programmes.

On staffing, the reply says that the present ratio of staff to students cannot be altered without serious effects on research and scholarship. "We feel strongly that the academic staff size should be maintained at an overall figure of one-tenth the full-time student population," it says.

Loughborough anticipates pressure for the expansion of science-based and non-science-based courses. "If proposals are accepted, it is likely to be a demand for professional qualifications."

Co-op calls for detailed study

A full-scale review of Britain's higher education system has been called for by the Co-operative movement in its reply to the Government's discussion document "Higher Education into the 1990s".

The movement's education executive has told the DES that the "shopping list" of models offered in the document is based too much on assessments of future demand for education, when what is needed is a detailed study of future supply.

"Since the Keynesian revolution economic thinking at the macro level has assumed that demand precedes supply. We doubt whether this is the right model for the education industry where supply so clearly precedes demand and is organized through statutory institutions which exhibit a high degree of autonomy and resistance to change," the movement says.

Commenting on the much-favoured Model E in the consultation document, the movement says it was "initially attracted to it as a model which was attractive to the higher education sector as a whole."

Since the Robbins Report, movement points out, there have been major changes in the education, including the creation of polytechnics and the expansion of the industrial training boards.

"We suggest that the time has come for an overall review of the structure and its multiple functions. In our view the distinction between 'education' and 'training' is becoming increasingly unrealistic in the students, employees, employers and trainers."

North East polys to link schools with industry

The three polytechnics in the North East of England are to set up central agencies linking the region's schools with industry. Companies are expected to donate equipment or offer expertise which can be directed into science teaching in the schools.

Newcastle Polytechnic, which will serve the area north of the Tyne, has won a science and technology education centre for more than four years. Now, with the help of an annual grant of £10,000 from the Department of Education, the project is able to employ a full-time staff.

A grant of £15,000 from the local education authority will enable Sunderland Polytechnic to establish a similar project in the autumn and it is hoped that Government money could be available there, too. Gateshead, South Tyneside and Durham education authorities would use this centre and a coordinator is being appointed to the region the operation will be based on Teesside Polytechnic.

Industry accused on shortage of qualified women engineers

British industry has been criticized by the Equal Opportunities Commission for failing to encourage enough women to become engineers.

In its evidence to the Minniston committee which is inquiring into industry's manufacturing industry, the commission points out that only 0.2 per cent of qualified engineers in the UK are women—compared with 3 per cent in France, 10 per cent in Scandinavia, and 30 per cent in the Soviet Union.

And it highlights three major stumbling blocks in trying to boost the numbers of women engineers:

- 1. Traditional attitudes among men and women that engineering is not a profession for women;
- 2. The channelling of girls into arts subjects at school;
- 3. The over-rigid structure of entry to the profession.

The commission says that radical changes in society have not yet been reflected in changes in the patterns of working life and in some respects training has become even more rigid, and it was years ago. There are too few routes to professional qualification and the facilities to enable women to continue their careers without leaving child care and part-time work are still grossly inadequate.

The difficulties facing women wishing to return to a profession after time out from training prevent them from benefiting from their equal rights to training and promotion.

"Employers must recognize that men or parents, too, must share parental responsibilities more equally. So if parents are to be able to avail themselves of the facilities should be available to them," the commission adds.

"Employers should also realize that while they complain of a shortage of skilled labour, a pool of women cannot get access to work which would give them the opportunity to gain knowledge."

North American News

Adventurers set for more exotic trips

by Ian Anderson

The University of California at Berkeley is this month launching into the third year of a fascinating and unique project which involves scientists and members of the public participating jointly in research expeditions to exotic and far-flung reaches of the world.

The fees that the public participants pay for the privilege of going on the expeditions finance the research, including much of the equipment costs and the fares of the project leader and his or her graduate students.

The project is called University Research Expeditions Program. It began in 1976 at Berkeley with three expeditions and 22 public participants; last year the numbers grew to seven expeditions with 50 people involved. This year, academics from five of the nine UC campuses will accompany about 100 members of the public on 13 expeditions.

The programme's director and founder, Ms Jean Colvin, reports success for all concerned, despite the isolated and hazardous places visited by some of the expeditions. Besides the financial benefits, the scientists have willing hands to help with what could often be laborious and time-consuming fieldwork. The PhD students have a chance to add a field trip to their academic studies and the public participants learn purpose and a sense of adventure to their travels, while having experts for guides.

The fees paid by the public participants are regarded as tax-deductible contributions to research. In most cases, the contributions are around \$1,000, with transport costs to the expedition sites to be added.

The expeditions cover a wide range of the natural and social sciences. This month there will be a project to study the birds and mammals of eastern Guatemala, and another to start work on an archaeological map of the West Bank of the Nile at Luxor in Egypt.

Other expeditions this year include a study of population and ecology of the yarrow monkey on St. Kitt's Island in the eastern Caribbean; botanical studies in New Caledonia; a cultural study of the tribe of nomadic camel herders in Kenya; underwater behaviour studies and the collection of tropical marine fish in Hawaii; and an archaeological investigation of Eskimo sites in Eastern Labrador.

One of the most exotic expeditions was last August to the remote reaches of the Amazon in French Guiana to study and capture giant snakes, especially valuable for biological research.

Although particular skills like photography, scuba diving or the knowledge of certain languages are desirable for some expeditions, anyone over 18 may apply regardless of qualifications.

The number of public participants on an expedition normally ranges from four to eight. In some cases, most often in summer—the expeditions have already set up regional headquarters in the country concerned and at least two participants will visit the site, one for about three weeks.

Some participants have come from Canada and the expedition organizers would welcome people from Britain. Application forms can be obtained from the University Research Expeditions Program, 1000 University Avenue, Berkeley, California, 94720.

Spec. salary rise

The average salaries of American college administrators have risen 10 per cent over the past two years, compared to a 10 per cent rise in the cost of living, according to a survey of 1,230 institutions by the National Association of College and University Administrators.

A survey of 1,230 institutions found that medical school deans received the highest paid group, averaging \$54,750 a year. Lowest paid were the managers of campus housing (\$12,600). The best paid were a president earning \$110,000.

Mr Mayer has been dubbed the Homer of Hollywood by his students who are intrigued by a mentor who can weave into his lectures an endless supply of personal anecdotes. When he is on form, his lectures are performances. After so long behind the scenes he now has a chance to act. His classes of 20 students are always among the first filled at enrollment.

Arthur Mayer worked for Samuel Goldwyn and Adolph Zukor. He began with Goldwyn in 1916 renting movies out to nickelodeon houses, and later he was given the opportunity to produce movies, and occasionally hazardous,

Tackling the would-be rapist

from Charlotte Beyers

Across the United States women students are becoming increasingly concerned for their safety. Estimates from Women Against Rape, a crisis centre in San Francisco, indicate that one out of 10 women can expect to be attacked during her lifetime.

At Michigan State, women are urged to walk in pairs. Exams have been changed from 8 pm to 5 pm at the University of California in Berkeley, so that students may return to their homes by daylight.

At Harvard women have been given whistles so that they may summon help.

At Yale University, peepholes have been installed in dormitory doors. During graduation weekend last year, parents who stayed in the dorms were urged to keep doors and windows locked at all times for fear of theft or assault.

On this urban campus which overlaps a ghetto, an undergraduate was shot in 1974. More recently, a 30-year-old professor of English, Barbara Lee Packard, was stabbed while walking on campus.

And at San Jose University in California more than 14 rapes have been reported during recent months.

In an unusual attempt to meet these threats, MIT Thomas has been conducting self-defence classes for more than 1,000 college classes. He has taught at Harvard, Wellesley, Radcliffe and now at Stanford.

Thomas teaches his students to defend themselves. A seven-second woman can knock out a man twice her size if she hits him in the temple, throat, groin or knee. Before they are finished, they will have assumed Thomas at least 50 times.

In now he is teaching on what he calls a "self-defence course" as much as failing a self-defence course on the street," Thomas says.

Adopted from a Japanese orphanage when he was five, Thomas began fighting early. "We moved all over the country. Each time I started a new school, the youngsters would call me a Jap. I had to fight and I had to win," he recalls.

Today Thomas has mastered 14 of the martial arts. He holds a black belt in judo and karate.

He began helping women to learn how to fight after his girlfriend at Harvard was raped and beaten. Then he offered his services to Harvard Medical School. At first, he asked students to make a deposit of \$20. If they finished the class, he would return the money. Otherwise he kept it for making him waste time. Today he teaches without pay at Stanford. In return, his students teach him a skill such as skiing or pottery that he does not already know.

When he conducts his class, Thomas wears protective gear including a bullet proof vest, knee guards, and a heavily padded mask to protect his neck and throat.

Although he was forced to leave grade school for fighting, Thomas holds a biology degree from Stanford. From Stanford he went to medical school at Harvard but he became disillusioned with the programme's academic emphasis and left to work with juvenile gangs. Now he is a stockbroker.

"Women's first reactions to being nudged are always fear and terror. I took Thomas's class because I had always led such a protected life," said Lisa Steinkamp, a Stanford freshman. "Now I have built up my own confidence."

Perhaps Thomas's greatest success lies in the fact that 20 of his women graduates have been able to avoid potentially dangerous situations.

One woman was followed home by a mugger. Instead of going to her own home, she broke the win-



One way of dealing with an attacker

dow of a belligerent neighbour, just as her attacker rushed her. When the neighbour emerged the man fled.

Another woman was returning from a party when she was grabbed from the rear, dropped into a doorway and slammed against a wall. As her assailant started to talk to her she used an open hand strike to the throat. When the police arrived he was still unconscious.

Thomas himself would rather avoid a fight whenever possible. "If you can deter a fight by making a joke or using any other psychological ploy, do it," he advises.

Campus tour for 'Homer of Hollywood'

from Ian Anderson

STANFORD

Lecturer Arthur Mayer is the personification of his subject—the history of film. Mr Mayer has exhibited, distributed, produced, and promoted films for most of his life. He is now on a tour of the United States, visiting 20 universities and giving lectures on the history of film. He knows to students some 70 years of his junior.

His fascination with moving pictures began on April 23, 1896, when he saw Mr Edison's Kinetoscope at Koster and Bial's Music Hall in Rialto Square, New York City. Mayer was 10 at the time. He is now 82. In that 82 years, he claims to have seen more than 25,000 films.

Mr Mayer is probably America's oldest college lecturer, certainly it is doubtful whether anyone else maintains his peripatetic habits.

Autumn and winter are spent on the milder West Coast, first at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles and then at Stanford University, south of San Francisco. In spring, Mr Mayer is at Dartmouth College, New Hampshire.

Mr Mayer and his wife, Lillie, aged 88, have been forty-five years married. Mrs Mayer is a retired nurse, and they have four children, three of whom are now in the film industry.

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Low marks as academic seat

from our correspondent

WASHINGTON

Washington is the most important seat of government in the Western world and it has emerged over the past decade or so as a leading cultural centre. But no one regards it as a great centre of learning.

The city has the resources to become a centre of scholarship, too—the Smithsonian Institution, with its many component museums, galleries and research facilities, and an annual budget of \$120m; the Library of Congress, with more books and greater spending power than any other library in the world; government departments, many of which have fantastic but little-known libraries and collections of their own; and several smaller institutions like the Folger Shakespeare Library and Dumbarton Oaks.

The trouble is that there has been no framework for bringing these rich but scattered resources together, and no really first-rate university in Washington to act as an academic focus—with all due respect to Georgetown, Howard, George Washington, American and Catholic universities and the University of the District of Columbia.

However, moves to create such a framework for cooperation are under way at last.

An organization called the Washington Collegium has been set up, through which senior representatives from museums, galleries, libraries, research institutes and the six universities in the city will meet to plan joint research projects and exhibitions. "To begin with, we are trying to find out what we're already doing that has a common theme," says Dumbarton Oaks director Giles Constable.



Arthur Mayer pictured at work in 1973

task of auditing the books of film exhibitors: at one stage he barely escaped unharmed from Chicago when he discovered that the local exhibitor was in cahoots with Al Capone.

These days Mr Mayer enjoys spicing his lectures with "Goldwynisms", Goldwyn's resort to an exhibitor. "A verbal contract isn't worth the paper it's written on," remains a favourite.

At Zukor's Paramount, Arthur Mayer became a publicist, and few could match his inventiveness and glib. He lost his job when he refused to refrain 50 parrots to say "I'm an angel".

After all, with the idea of shipping the birds to movie house lovers across the country, he had already taught them to squawk the original name of Max West's film, "It Ain't No Sin, a title Mr Zukor decided had to be changed for fear of offending the powerful Legion of Decency.

Mr Mayer also leased and managed theatres. He was known as the Merchant of Menace in New York for successfully promoting horror movies in the 1930s. During the war he was film consultant to the Secretary of the Army and after the war, he helped to re-establish the German film industry.

Beginning in 1935, but reaching a peak in the immediate postwar years, Mr Mayer and a partner introduced the work of European film makers, including Rossellini, De Sica, Renoir, Fellini, and Bunuel, to United States audiences.

Mayer smuggled Rossellini's *Paisan* and *Open City* out of Italy in a diplomatic pouch. One Swiss film dealing with sensitive racial and sexual deviations arrived in the United States without the

مكتبة جامعة القاهرة

France

Chaos over error in vets exam marking

from Guy Neave

PARIS
Thanks to a mistake in marking, seven candidates over and above the usual 420 places available this year have been admitted to the national schools of veterinary medicine.

There are three veterinary schools in France. They are regarded as being on par with the *grandes écoles*. Entry conditions are subject to a severe and competitive examination, divided into two parts—written and oral.

Though the error was limited to comparatively few candidates, it caused uproar among the 2,400 students sitting the exam. Despite the fact that the results have been available since July 18, the examination board for entry to veterinary schools has been inundated by telephone calls demanding second checks on the marks published.

The blunder, it appears, was committed by an examiner correcting the paper in animal biology. Usually this paper is marked out of 40. Instead the examiner marked the mark out of 20. Since the whole exercise is competitive the result was chaotic.

Candidates who ought to have gone on to the viva were notified they had failed the first part of the competition. And those who ought to have been lunked at the first part were told they could proceed to the second. In all, some 38 candidates had to be recalled for the viva.

In an effort to clear up the confusion, the chairman of the examination board, M. Charles Pilet, director of the National Veterinary School at Maisons Alfort, ruled that all who were admissible to the second stage should be allowed to go forward, even those whose papers were wrongly assessed. Thus, seven students who would not normally have been admitted were given the benefit of the doubt.

The system of administering the examination is no less complicated. Three committees are set up, each of which may award 140 places. Only one of them was involved in the blunder.

Among those sitting the examination this year was the daughter of the President of the Republic, Yvonne Cécile D'Estaing. She came eleventh out of the 427 successful candidates.

South Africa

11 Africans to stand trial

from Louis Hotz

JOHANNESBURG
In a delayed sequel to the serious student disturbances and accompanying riots in Soweto and other black residential areas in 1976 and last year, 11 members of the Soweto Students Representative Council, the banned organization, have been put on trial.

They are charged with sedition or alternatively under the Terrorism Act, which carries a minimum penalty of five years imprisonment.

The charges against them ranged from incitement to violence and the manufacture and distribution of petrol bombs, to demands for the release of other detainees.

They were accused of having held gatherings and demonstrations and have instructed schoolchildren to reject the system of Bantu education and the compulsory use of Afrikaans in the classroom. The trial will be resumed in September.

The Lebanese universities and colleges are still recovering from the ravages of the civil war of 1975-76. Of the four major universities, one was made almost totally ineffective by the civil strife and two partially so. The fourth, the American University of Beirut, managed not to interrupt its academic year.

Dr. Adrian Iskandar, of the political studies and public administration department of the American University (AUB), said: "We happen to be in Ras Beirut, the least affected area of the city. And we happen to have our own supply of electricity and water. Just a few shells fell on the campus, killing one student, and injuring a few."

Although damage to life and property on the 70-acre campus was minimal the university suffered other consequences of the war. Student attendance fell sharply as most of the foreign students left the country, and those from the Christian quarter of the city found it dangerous to travel to Ras Beirut, a predominantly Muslim area. The exodus also included most of the foreigners on the staff.

Despite a fairly peaceful atmosphere since October, 1976, the AUB has not been able to build up its cosmopolitan composition to its pre-war level. Then, nearly half of the students were non-Lebanese, and more than a third of the staff non-Arab, with a large contingent from America.

Unsure of the durability of the present peace, some foreign students are reluctant to return to the AUB. Efforts to recruit staff in America have also been less successful, due to the lucrative salaries being offered by Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, and the continued high inflation and political instability in Lebanon.

AUB is one of the oldest universities in the Middle East, and probably the oldest American institution in the Third World. It was established in 1866 as the Syrian Protestant College, with 16 students, under a charter by the State of New York. The original name was changed in 1920, but all else is basically the same.

Instruction is still exclusively English, a foreign language in the Middle East. The 22-member board of trustees that runs the university does so from New York. Such statements in the university prospectus as "The American University of Beirut is an affirmative action institution" are sharp reminders of the New York tie.

Malta

MPs put seal on Mintoff reforms

from Carl Slevin

The long-awaited reforms in tertiary education have at last been enacted by the Maltese Parliament, which passed a new Education Act in July amending the existing major legislation of 1974.

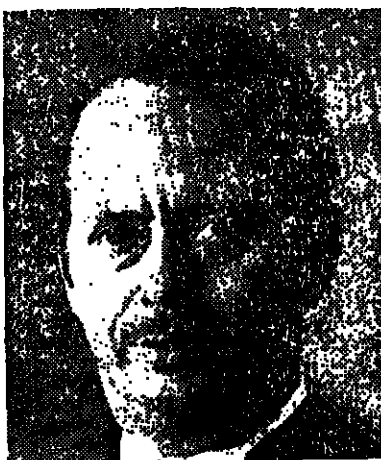
The chief effects are to promote the former Malta College of Arts, Science and Technology to become the "New University" alongside the existing and now "old" one; and to institute the worker-student scheme which gives preference in candidates for higher education who already have jobs and are sponsored by their employer in consultation with their trade union.

The reforms had been revealed piecemeal and rather vaguely by previous members of Mr. Dom Mintoff's Labour Government over a period of several months but were first spelled out last June in a draft Bill appended to a brief explanatory White Paper (THES, July 7).

In sharp contrast to the leisurely progress up to that point, the Bill was passed through Parliament very swiftly, with the first reading on the same day the White Paper was published, leaving little opportunity for public discussion.

During its passage, however, apart from technical redrafting, two important changes were made. The draft Bill provided that the Minister of Education might, after consulting the council of each university (its "supreme organ of government") distinguish between courses which would be reserved entirely for worker-students and those to which non-worker-students might be admitted.

It was also to "determine the number or proportion of places to be reserved for non-worker-students". The act, on the other hand, states that both universities should in every case give preference to worker-students and that others will be admitted only if there are not enough worker-student applicants to fill available places.



Professor Dahrendorf—the first to resign.

In any case, the admission of non-worker students will be restricted by the repositioning of fees (level to be determined by the Minister of Education) on this sector of higher education which was previously free for everyone given a place.

The second change was more a piece of cosmetic surgery than substantial alteration. One of the major criticisms of the reforms is that they impose a level of government control inconsistent with academic independence. In the draft Bill, the Prime Minister was given the task of appointing all members of the board which is to select students for admission to the universities.

The Nationalist Opposition attacked this provision on grounds of possible political bias and it was changed to give the President of Malta (the non-political head of state) the power to appoint members of the board already provided in the Act to supervise proposals to institute or change university rules.

However, this committee is made up of the Ministers of Education, Health and Development, with two members of Parliament selected by the House of Opposition. Effectively, the Minister is still in a position to determine the composition of the board.

The government has admitted that the political intent of the reforms (along with a desire to make higher education directly vocational) which was a response to the failure of old university to modernize and cut its ties with "political vested interests".

A more immediate reason for precise form the changes have given, is the government's desire with the Medical Association, Malta which is the most important of a whole series involving public service, trade unions and professional associations. It was the Minister of Education, who has now lost for his and has led many of the

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Under the new system, each school has been transferred to the old to the new university, its academic staff are to be appointed directly by the Minister from among graduates and employees with the right qualifications.

The government will also take student admissions directly into its hands. It will be their sponsor as a worker-student scheme.

Student teachers are in a position. The medical school has been singled out for its extreme kind of supervision under government control. As a result, many Maltese students seeking other employment in Malta or abroad, as in the case of Professor John Dahrendorf, the first to resign.

Because of his opposition to the reforms, has now been followed by Professor John Dahrendorf, the first to resign.

applies to all faculties except law and medicine, which have a quota fixed by the Ministry of Education to ensure that there are enough qualified teachers.

Most of the Beirut Arab University students do not leave Lebanon. They join the university system only once a year in their final and dominant regular by a ratio of three to one.

The policy of allowing external students was not adopted until years after the university was founded, in 1960, by the Muslim Brotherhood Society. It was the Alexandria University of Egypt that had the effect of almost doubling the student body in a year.

Finding that the bulk of the external students were primary and secondary teachers, the university authorities arranged to have their final exams in late January. They are now held in the summer.

The schools are staffed (recruited) from Egypt on contractual basis. They provide the external students with suitable textbooks or printed lecture notes to help them prepare for the final examinations.

These steps attracted more external students. Just before the civil war, the university's faculties of law, arts, commerce and architecture had the total enrolment of 24,367. The civil war reduced this number to less than half. This academic year with the return of the engineering and architecture faculties, number of students rose beyond 25,000.

The descent of some 15,000 external students on Beirut to take their final exams has caused severe strain on the city's infrastructure and there are demands for service bureaux around the city. A Muslim district of Beirut has been set up to help them.

If the Beirut Arab University is the centre of Arab and Muslim studies in the Middle East, the French-speaking University of St. Joseph is the focal point of Lebanese Christian learning.

For, besides its old and established French, the St. Joseph is known for its faculty of theology and religious sciences, which is spread out on four campuses, but since these are mainly Christian areas, they were not affected by the civil war.

A style of brilliance from a golden age

David Walker talks to Professor Irving Howe about the New York high intellectual tradition

Irving Howe is a New York intellectual. Born in the Jewish East Bronx, socialist, teacher, ethnic nationalist, editor of the small but influential *Dissent*, literary critic and essayist in the central tradition of American letters, he has all the bases covered.

Talking to him, though, evokes little of that sense of intimacy which all those familiar with *Partisan Review* in its heyday or Greenwich Village before its descent into mere trendiness could not help but sniff. In fact, the "New York intellectuals" as a group are no more, as Irving Howe is the first to point out.

Howe is a man of letters, admirer of Hazlitt, Orwell, and Edmund Wilson, part of that upsurge of predominantly Jewish talent that came of age in and around New York in the period between the late 1930s and the mid to late 1950s. In retrospect it was a coherent generation with common intellectual interests and great style. Wilson, Lionel Trilling and R. S. Lynd were at their peak, so were their successors.

Around the *Partisan Review* clustered a group that could review Trotsky and the writing of Sholem Aleichem. In Harold Rosenberg, the art critic who died recently, there was a propagandist for the new school of New York-based artists, among them Mark Rothko, Jackson Pollock and Willem de Kooning. In Dwight Macdonald's *Journal* flourished in the 1940s and 1950s, the great debates of the Marxist and revisionist left.

It was a city fit for a Simone de Beauvoir. Fresh from the Parisian hot house, though Chicago had its attractions for her, she found New York more modern, though individuals including Irving Howe were growing sceptical of some of the fruits of Modernism. *Dissent*, the journal of political and social comment with which Howe is closely associated, was born in 1952.

Its style was one with which "all truly modern men must live... the style of the intellectual". Now, what remains is less the substance of a cohesive intellectual group in New York so much as the way of presenting ideas, together with a residual conception of what it means to be an intellectual, destined to feel isolated from, and hence better able to see through, both the academy and society at large.

The style, Professor Howe says, is "non-academic... at best a style of high intellectuality". You see it at times, he says, in writers such as George Lichtheim, William Empson, or a current British example, Steven Lukes at Oxford. "It is the style of brilliance". Occasionally it is on display in the New York *Review of Books*—the magazine that the 1960s banished Howe from its panel of reviewers because he took a less than admiring view of student disruption at Columbia University, a hiatus in the life of a great academic institution from which, incidentally, Columbia has not yet fully recovered.

The style of high intellectuality is one that Howe personally exemplifies. In conversation, in his contributions to *Dissent*, and in his essays, there is a broad range of reference and a fear of synthesis. His conception of Modernism in literature can take in, for example, Lawrence and Isaac Bashevis Singer; the range from Zamiar to C. P. Cavafy.

Academic is a word you would apply to Irving Howe only with a diffidence. Yes, he is a university professor, author of full-length studies of Faulkner and Hemingway as well as important collections of essays in *The Decline of the Novel* and *Politics and the Novel*. He has a cramped study high in the City University of New York building of the Graduate Center. His chair of literature is established at Hunter College, one of the best of CUNY's constituent institutions. He has taught on the West Coast; at Brandeis even though New York has mainly been

his academic as well as intellectual home.

Rather than academic the word is intellectual. New York's literary and intellectual demi-monde, an often gives the impression of an intimate club that talk of alienation and apertures seems at best misplaced, at worst a put-on. Yet the intellectuals of today inhabit the world of academe and the high-toned magazines can lead to underestimation of underlying insecurity. Irving Howe, like Daniel Bell, is a poor boy made good through effort. It is an issue of which Irving Howe is particularly aware, the more so since it poses questions of absorption and intellectual conformity.

What has actually been taking place, he once wrote in *Dissent*, is the absorption of large numbers of intellectuals previously independent into the world of government bureaucracy and government committees, into the constantly growing industries of pseudo-culture, into the adult education business which subsists on regulated culture anxiety.

He and his contemporaries were sucked up by the massive expansion of higher education in the United States after the Second World War, pulled from marginal writing jobs into secure faculty positions: the phenomenon marked a tremendous change in the life chances of American dissenters. "People like myself and others—Harold Rosenberg, William Phillips, Lionel Trilling, Kristof, others who did not have the standard academic equipment... we didn't do graduate work... it would have been completely out of the question before the war to get a job in a university—was a good job or a bad job."

"With the expansion of the universities, everyone wanted a house maverick or a real maverick; wanted to have his colourful intellectual rather than scholarship, and so such people as we, who had ourselves employment in universities."

At a certain point, of course, that maverick dissident, the New York intellectual of today, *Commentary*, the New York *Review of Books*, the New York *Times Book Review*, seem scarcely peripheral. Yet in Irving Howe's terms intellectual life has become a kind of time had. In addition, the cost of *Dissent*'s remaining radical and independent is, within the culture of American politics, powerlessness and a certain sterility.

Dissent came into being in the years of McCarthy and not long after the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the atom traitors—the demonstrations against which, incidentally, show how much New York was the capital of American dissent. (The diffusion of protest during the Vietnam War showed how much this had changed in 15 years.) Irving Howe has described its founding: "When several of us—notably Lewis Coser—formed *Dissent* in 1953, it was a tacit premise of our enterprise that the traditional Marxist ideology even in the democratic anti-Stalinist version to which some of us had been attached was no longer tenable."

Since then the quarterly magazine has ploughed a course of verse, comment, articles, book and film reviews, aesthetically eclectic, but always politically on the left. It has had little truck with Washington DC but sometimes approached the fringes of the Democratic Party from the left. It sometimes took some effort to keep going as Irving Howe testifies. "An absolutely enormous task. We're always broke, we're always going round with a tin cup. In the 23 years that we have edited the magazine it hasn't paid a penny. Often we, the editors, have had to chip in considerably... it's a hard road." Professor Howe greets noises, stage left, about a revival of American Marxism with scepticism.

The *Dissent* group, including Michael Harrington, Lewis Coser, Dennis Wrong, Michael Walzer, fought McCarthyism while pursuing "determined but unhysterical anti-Communism," admitted C. Wright Mills wrote disagreeing with what he wrote: "opposed the Vietnam War while criticizing the New Left champions of a Vietnam victory; more recently, opposed Prime Minister Begin while defending the rights of *Dissent* has generally advocated federal government interven-



Irving Howe—man of letters and editor of "Dissent"

into a classic period and a period of decline since Eliot, Brecht and Kafka, has never striven for aesthetic regularity. Intellectuals are not the same as theoreticians. Asked to define intellectual, Irving Howe builds a notion around the idea of self-consciousness. Habitually concerned with ideas, yes, but the keynote is self-awareness against society with all its interests, compromises, illusion. The excitement of the New York debates of the intellectuals' classic era and the Vietnam years have evaporated.

No longer is there scope for anything like Irving Howe's great debate with the Communist authorities Isaac Deutscher on the merits of Boris Pasternak, literary and political.

For Irving Howe you get the sense the 1970s are altogether more comfortable. His Marxism was abandoned three decades ago, but it is not time now to scrap the notion of the self-aware and anxious intellectual, leaving the New York intellectual denizens of the 1940s and 1950s sole heirs, safe set up in what now seems a golden age?

Recovering from the shock of war



The American University in Beirut (left) and a typical scene in the aftermath of battle

In his second report from the Middle East, Dilip Hiro looks at the state of higher education in war-ravaged Lebanon

The Official United States Agency for International Aid plays an important role in supporting the AUB. Each year it awards scholarships to about 500 students, mainly non-Lebanese, and mainly for the agricultural sciences.

Since the scholarship covers the total cost of education and dormitory accommodation, which is very high, the indirect aid to the AUB amounts to over £100,000 (about £2m).

The extraordinarily high tuition fees—£10,000 for arts to £15,000 for medicine—have been charged by the AUB effectively keep out all but the very affluent.

The students look prosperous and self-assured and wear the latest fashions.

The first college at the AUB was the medical college and medicine continues to be the university's speciality. It has a vast medical centre which includes a 407-bed hospital, with 150 physicians and 900 assistants.

At one point during the civil war, the Medical Centre, short of qualified staff and medicines, became the prized possession of the militia men.

The other traditional speciality has been the arts and social sciences. Arabic, English, philosophy, history, political science, public administration, and social and behavioural sciences. The academic and political worlds of the Middle East today are peppered with the graduates of the AUB in these disciplines.

However, the situation is being altered by recent political and economic developments. "The students here are becoming increasingly career-oriented, and going for disciplines that will get them lucrative jobs in business administration, economics, agriculture and engineering," said Adnan Iskandar.

There is another change in the air. Lack of freedom that made the Lebanon of the pre-war period—especially the AUB campus—exceptional in the Arab Middle East. "In those days there was an active Students Union here, and annual elections," recalled Redwan Mawlawi, the information director of the university.

The return to normalcy is slow. The AUB's present strength of 3,850—although an improvement on the civil war period—is still much lower than the pre-war level of 4,823 in 1974-75. But both figures are nowhere near the state before the Lebanese University's 32,000 pupils, of the privately run

Beirut Arab University's 25,050.

The Lebanese University was the first truly indigenous institution of its kind to be established in Lebanon. In 1951 the teachers' training college was accorded the status of the faculty of education of the university. By 1960 the university had set up seven more faculties in rented buildings scattered around the city: law and political studies, letters and humanities, science, education, business administration, mass communication, fine arts, and social studies. Later the university set up branches in Tripoli and Zahle.

The civil war has doubled the number of campuses in Beirut to double as students of different religions refused to share the same classroom and because they had difficulty crossing the green line that divides the Christian Beirut from the Muslim Beirut. The Muslim continues, with the dean of a faculty spending the morning at one campus, the afternoon at another.

The two most popular faculties, accounting for nearly two-thirds of the total student body, are law and political studies, and letters and humanities. Attendance is not compulsory, and all a student needs to do is to take the final examination. The laxity, about attendance

Their Angst not only contains an indigenous element but it borrows from the literature of the whole world

This is the movement Edward Shils has characterized as "the periphery to centre", and in the 1940s and 1950s it meant for many intellectuals, Howe among them, a movement away from Marxism to forms of democratic socialism and variants of liberalism. A note of nostalgia for lost youths, first wives, and the days of political certitude often sounds, and Irving Howe is no exception. In an essay in the early 1960s he wrote of sustained political involvement then seeming abstract or unlikely to most American intellectuals, taken up by them as they were with "narcissism, lucrative busywork, exhibitionism, competitiveness, all related to an affluent but insecure culture."

This note of pessimism throughout his work. In the 1940s and 1950s he was associated with that flowering of criticism of "mass culture" imbued with the rage, the vision, and the films, now best remembered in the essays of Dwight Macdonald and Bernard Rosenberg. Nowadays it manifests itself in a lingering doubt about mass communications, art and literature.

"Literary criticism doesn't seem to have the vitality that it did a couple of decades ago. It doesn't seem to attract the strong feelings that it used to, possibly because young people now don't turn to literature in general as much."

The Angst in Irving Howe and his contemporaries not only contains a very important indigenous element, but it borrows from the literature of the whole world—especially Russian. He notes somewhere a friend asking incredulously whether Chekhov could be anything but Jewish. The fact of a Jewish upbringing within a Yiddish culture in the heart of New York has kept alive

This major book — reviewed in last week's T.L.S. — coming from Harvester Press in October

Lying: MORAL CHOICE IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIFE

BY SISSELA BOK

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كتاب من الأصل

Patricia Santinelli reports on a UNESCO-backed project

Study service that can benefit both the student and society

Study service has been aptly described as the antidote to "academic voyeurism". The latter is seen as a sterile study of other people's problems for the self gratification of students while the former is study which includes work of direct social value to the community and offers the one element missing from existing courses, that of reflection.

However, the concept itself and its integration with the curriculum has not always aroused enthusiastic support. This is because in the first place, unlike traditional courses, study service requires a great deal more preparation by academic staff in choosing and organising activities which are applicable and in determining how these can be assessed.

Community service has also been viewed as a remote objective removed from the concerns of higher and further education and better fulfilled by staff and students contributing voluntarily to the community in their own time, or by the setting up of special units to deal with specific problems.

But the atmosphere is rapidly changing as is revealed by a Community Study Volunteers United Kingdom study project, part of a current UNESCO project, investigating the extent to which students in post secondary education are undertaking practical projects of benefit to the community as an integral part of their courses.

Dr Alec Dickson, the honorary director of CSV, whose brainchild the project is, heard by chance in Geneva about a resolution passed by UNESCO's last general conference in Nairobi which urged the participation of students and teachers in what was called "study service".

A narrow image

Dr Dickson, an eager promoter of study service, has for the past two decades been helping youngsters spend a period in full-time service after school or graduation either in Britain or in other countries.

He questions the narrow image of educational institutions which have a single purpose, instead of a training role like teaching hospitals treating both patients and training doctors. He believes that students should be seen as units of resource capable of responding to the needs of society and that industrial countries have much to learn in this respect from developing countries.

Dr Dickson thinks that there are many ways of making the curriculum relevant to the needs of society. It is not necessary to choose between what is beneficial to the student and what is beneficial to the community, both can be served.

He has seen several different examples in countries all over the world such as at the University of Uppsala in Ball where students are assisting villages in the preparation of land, and fine arts students are developing new dance forms for villagers so that they do not exhaust themselves performing the traditional harvest dance twice a day for the tourist circuit.

Another model can be seen at the University of Hacettepe on the outskirts of Ankara where students registered at medical school are assigned to clinics and generalists will be health of a Turkish family living in a slum area of the city. This enables them to gain their knowledge of community medicine at first hand.

The United Kingdom study project, funded by a two-year £20,000 grant from the Department of Education and Science, started in February, 1978, but it was not until May that letters were sent out to 775 institutions of higher and further education asking them for details of any schemes which can be described under the criteria of

study service. Excluded from this were activities such as research, consultancy service on external committees and extra curricular activities organized by student unions or individuals.

Although it is still early, the 25 per cent response from 36 universities, 20 polytechnics and 100 further education colleges has surprised and cheered Community Service Volunteers and also Peter Lewis, the resource officer, an added impetus to identify a pattern in the wealth of material landing on his desk.

"We have been extremely impressed by the range and quantity of replies," he said. "It is far more than we expected and we are still awaiting many more."

But he said there were some negative responses as well as those which showed a lack of imagination and understanding of the concept of study service.

"I was clear that a few institutions felt completely puzzled by our requests and could not see how for example music or physics students could contribute to the community as an integral part of their studies," he said.

Peter Lewis has just started an evaluation of replies under subject areas which revealed that there are no responses from disciplines such as philosophy, estate management, aeronautical engineering, building engineering, dance, economics, librarianship, classics and sports sciences among others.

The greatest number of study projects which are in keeping with laid down criteria are in social sciences and psychology, art and design, architecture and medicine, of which at this stage of the survey compare very favourably with replies received from areas such as dentistry and religious studies.

One of the best examples of a social science project is in the social work division at the faculty of social studies and humanities of Preston Polytechnic. There several social work students are actively engaged in sponsoring and developing links between the polytechnic and the community using the community tutor as a resource. This includes the running of a nursery within the polytechnic, a women's refuge in Preston and a possible resource and advice centre.

Although this work is not being assessed at the moment, it represents a positive attempt to extend and develop study service and will be the next year enable students to undertake specific community work to link it actively to practice.

In addition a group of students have already experimented with the use of video working with young people, and this has been extended to a play scheme. The use of audio-visual equipment is seen as one of the most valuable examples of study service because many community groups cannot afford the equipment and students can only learn how to use it through practice.

Architecture and design projects also abound. At Birmingham Polytechnic the school of architecture is hoping to experiment with an educational year in which all student projects would be based in the city. Students would examine real life problems and opportunities, such as housing, education, such as community and minority societies requiring architectural advice and guidance to producing innovative design ideas for areas where there is a slum estate.

The hope is that students will get a wider perspective of the world than is obtainable from the drawing board and that, instead of projects being useless piles of papers, students' expertise and energies will be devoted to some useful end. At the end of the year, an exhibition showing all their work could be opened to the public.

Peter Lewis believes that study service is becoming increasingly important in the study of law. One of the best known projects is at London School of Economics where law students as part of their course are helping tenants at rent tribunals.

Similar work is taking place at South Bank Polytechnic where an essential component of teaching in the law degree course is the

emphasis placed on the relationship of legal rules to the environment in which they operate.

Students are involved in the running of a legal advice centre giving a service to the community and learning through first-hand experience about employment, landlord and tenants, accidents, family and consumer cases. Last year 450 people were seen, a majority of these being dealt with by the academic staff and students and not sent to local solicitors.

There is no assessment of this work and attendance is purely voluntary, a future possibility is relating attendance at the centre to a third-year option in welfare law. But naturally development depends on the support of the polytechnic and the approach taken in the resubmission of the course for approval by the Council for National Academic Awards.

Applications of science to practical problems has been one of the main aims of Professor Thirring of Queen Mary College. He believes examinations tend to discourage originality and he confirmed his mechanical engineering students with problems such as designing of an early warning fire system; remote control mechanisms for dealing with unexploded bombs; wheelchair design and the use of a four-hour traffic holdup; and devising an automatic sewing device to enable a surgeon to join two blood vessels together with a single movement.

Teacher training is another area where there are a quantity of projects. Peter Lewis was particularly impressed with St Mark's and John's College scheme in its urban study centre in Bethnal. There teachers spend two-thirds of their time on teaching practice and the remainder working with voluntary organizations and the community. This gives them an invaluable experience of the area and the kind of environment the children they will teach are faced with.

The only similar research in study service is illustrated in a book *Educational Socialism* edited by Dr Sinclair Goodlad of Imperial College. This is a collection of nine essays covering schemes set up in a variety of ways in different disciplines ranging from engineering, town planning, theology to modern languages.

Dr Goodlad is not only an intrepid promoter of study service but one of the eight advisers to the United Kingdom study service project. The others are Dr Patrick Nuytens, Dr David Leach, Dr John D. H. Wolf of the Clinical Research Centre, Mr Brian Groombridge of London University's extra mural department, Sir Roy Marshall Secretary General of the Committee of University Teachers and Principals and Tony Wilsdon, an adviser to the Department of Education and Science.

As an adviser, Dr Goodlad participated in recommending which areas of work should be considered relevant to study service and on completion of the project he will advise on its report.

Expansion at that rate would be remarkable in the best of circumstances, but for Cuba the circumstances were the worst. Added to the astonishingly poor legacy of educational provision inherited from Batista regime, the revolutionary leadership had to confront the problems of population explosion, economic blockade, and the emigration of almost the entire class of professionals and technologists who staffed the universities and ran the industries before the revolution.

"Our problem was how to expand and reorganize higher education just when the number of teachers was falling dramatically," says Dr Wilfredo Cordova Diaz, head of the Higher Education Ministry's department of international relations.

"Our priority was the need to produce social scientists, lawyers, teachers, doctors and dentists. But in a country which depends on the land virtually nothing was done in the fields of agriculture and technology."

In the first few years of the revolution only 35 agricultural engineers graduated each year. Today 1,500 graduates annually in technology, mechanics and construction. To overcome the teacher shortage produced by the emigration of professionals and technologists, the



A Cuban classroom: an estimated 98 per cent of children obtain a free education.

Jewel in the crown of the Cuban revolution

"If the only thing the revolution had done was to give every child the chance to go to school, that would be enough to justify everything that has happened in this country." Such is the view of Cuban Education Minister, Jose Fernandez.

It is a difficult point to refute. Education is the jewel in the crown of the Cuban revolution. At the time of the revolution in 1959 education was not only failing to provide decent schools for Cubans but was showing signs of deterioration further in the face of an enormous population explosion.

About 49 per cent of children between the ages of six and 14 had no education at all, and 24.2 per cent of the population over 15 ever went to school. Nearly 75 per cent of all Cubans were illiterate. Only one per cent ever finished four years of higher education and fewer than half of those managed to acquire a university degree.

Today an estimated 98 per cent of Cuban children receive free and high quality elementary and secondary education. A massive voluntary literacy campaign in 1961 located and taught more than 700,000 illiterate adults, reducing the literacy rate to 3.9 per cent within a year.

In higher education progress has been equally remarkable. In 1959 Cuba possessed three universities with a total student enrolment of about 15,000. But only one of the universities—Havana—had any real significance, enrolling 13,000 of all the higher education students. The others, Oriente and Las Villas, contained 1,200 and 800 students respectively.

Cuban higher education is one of the remarkable phenomena of the developing world, and has become a major exporter of high-level medical and technological skills. Expansion has been so rapid that in 1976 a separate Ministry of Higher Education was created to cope with a total then of 102,000 students in 28 separate higher education institutions.

Expansion at that rate would be remarkable in the best of circumstances, but for Cuba the circumstances were the worst. Added to the astonishingly poor legacy of educational provision inherited from Batista regime, the revolutionary leadership had to confront the problems of population explosion, economic blockade, and the emigration of almost the entire class of professionals and technologists who staffed the universities and ran the industries before the revolution.

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In the first few years of the revolution only 35 agricultural engineers graduated each year. Today 1,500 graduates annually in technology, mechanics and construction. To overcome the teacher shortage produced by the emigration of professionals and technologists, the

Government decreed that all graduates would have a right to remain in the universities as teachers. Experts were imported from Socialist countries and from Brazil and France, to train future Cubans in specialized technical fields.

At the same time, the Ministry of Education adopted the expedient of recruiting the most academically able undergraduates to such as younger colleagues—a policy which was criticized abroad as lowering the quality of higher education, which Cubans saw as the only ticket to a desperate future.

Another characteristic of higher education established early in the revolution was the importance attached to adult education and extension into higher education by the schools of the principle of combining work with study.

"Courses for workers" saw up all over Cuba in two years under one scheme city dwellers attend night schools to obtain national qualifications; and in other there are correspondence courses for rural adults. In schemes are supplemented by labour legislation granting compulsory time off work for study.

According to Dr Cordova, basic problems of teacher shortage, manpower planning and changing the social composition of higher education were not overcome until 1970. By then, a new university had been created in Camaguey and the four universities had opened extension colleges around the country.

Some 60,000 students were enrolled, and the total rose to 86,000 in 1975 and 102,000 in 1976. This year students are enrolled in higher education in an island with a total population of just 9 million.

An essential ingredient of the higher education expansion is the system whereby Cuba's four universities are dedicated mainly to pure academic and social science disciplines, particularly economics, mathematics, physics, history, law and languages.

Alongside the universities—and parallel in structure and status—are a range of institutes of higher education and polytechnics specializing in particular applied fields such as agriculture, mining, art or teacher training. At the same time, small embryonic institutes called "pioneer centres" have been set up in each province. As they grow, they will develop into universities or groups of institutes.

Cubans are fiercely proud of their educational achievements, but need to speak most about the quality of their new universities. The quality of their new universities is harder to assess, but some 850 young lecturers are currently enrolled for doctorate and more are being recruited to replace those who have emigrated.

Nor is there any pretence that Cuban universities can fulfil the role of universities in the capitalist countries. All education in Cuba is firmly under the control of the central government. The choice of subjects is strictly determined in accordance with national plans, and university entrance is demonstrated that in addition to their academic credentials they have "correct" political and social beliefs.

Peter David

Marvell's poetic elusiveness is widely acknowledged but I find him elusive in a very personal sense. I can imagine what I must have felt like to be John Donne or George Herbert, Richard Crashaw or Henry Vaughan. I do not claim, of course, that I can imagine the truth about these poets. I only mean I can make a consistent picture out of the facts of their lives and the ideas and emotions expressed in their writings; even their contradictions or conversions seem to fit in.

With Marvell the facts known mainly relate to his public career and allow different interpretations. What the poems disclose about his opinions and experiences is not only controversial: it leaves out some essential aspects of a man's personality and inner life. To me his very portrait is mute. Donne's effigies are speaking pictures of his eloquent self but Marvell's inquisitive eyes look out of an expressionless face with sensual lips which, like his conversation before strangers, betray no secret.

Legends and Wallace have traced the poet's political career and showed its different aspects. His shifting attitudes were unsurprising in the circumstances. D. Smith places him among the Trimmers and to Isabel Rivers "unlike the revolutionary Milton or the conservative Dryden Marvell had no commitment to an ideal of political life."

The "Marian Ode" has been a battlefield for critics and historians. The alleged contradiction between reverence for Charles and admiration for Cromwell has been removed by Wallace: "There is no reason to suppose that a poet could not write an ode to Cromwell and retain a profound respect for Charles' murder." Yet the heat of parallels offered for a willing compliance with "the forced Pow" should not blind us to a difference in approach and in tone. The Engagers argued for "the right to obey an unlawful government in lawful things"; they spoke like crusaders. Marvell is not content with justification of any sort. Neither the death of the "Royal Carol" nor the rule of "the great Work of Time" call for the full conscience. The strange power of the Ode lies in the very fact that it does not engage emotions of pity, love or fear but only invites a calm evaluation in the display of power—"angry Heavens flame" or "tragic dignity on the memorable scene". The poet is a detached spectator of history in the making who makes a dispassionate evaluation of character and destiny.

Pierre Gaspard assessed Marvell's religious and patriotic convictions: he was always "ready to welcome any régime provided all Protestants were safe and the greatness of England assured". To Wallace he was "among the few . . . who believed that moderation was the very essence of government"; hence his "adherence to the ideal of balance" and the flexibility of policy which would be necessary to achieve it. But deeper motivations for this flexible consistency may be found with Isabel Macrae: "the conjunction of intellectual freedom, active will and a belief in a necessity . . . that was pre-empted by this idealism. Marvell never opposes Fate since 'all things happen in their best and proper time'. But, while disclaiming 'officiousness', he passes judgement. Ancient Rights 'do hold or break'. As Men are strong or weak" and men of will are not to be resisted or blunted when they are the instruments of Fate. But though Marvell, like Shakespeare's Octavius, will "let determined things to destiny hold unswayed their way", he knows that tactics and manoeuvres may be required to open up the way.

To a Christian, Fate could only mean the Providence of God. But the profuse evidence we have about Marvell's Protestant convictions, his abhorrence of Popery and the Anglican prelate is mainly negative. Neither his prose nor his religious lyrics supply the kind of information about his spiritual life that Donne and George Herbert give in their divine poems. We have no sense of intimacy between Marvell and his God.

The lyrics have no doctrinal emphasis and are on the whole remarkably free from allusions to contemporary religious issues. Yet they prove disconcerting. Christ had earlier appeared in the guise of Pen but the "Dialogue between Thyrsis and Dorinda" ends in a strange conjunction of mystic longing and pagan euthanasia. In "The Dialogue between the Resolved Soul and Created Pleasure" or in "On a Drop of Dew," Marvell elevates the poet's own indecision to the level of the senses. Yet the same values seem to be attained in "Berkeley's pleasures afforded by the senses" and in "The Garden" through the acceptance of pleasures afforded by the senses.

The love poems bring us no nearer the heart of the poet. Most of the situations in Donne's lyrics may be of imagination all common to us, but we know at least that he is not speaking of love and sex, ecstasy or disgust without any experience of such emotions. Marvell did not marry. We have no record of any love affair and there are only rumours about his love-life.

In his religious poems he never showed the intense self-consciousness paraded by Donne.

Longing for purity

If Marvell wrote his non-political poems only to please himself or a narrow circle it does argue a genuine delight in poetry for its own sake, but the kind of delight that will lead an amateur poet to write as he chooses and therefore to betray his own indecision and even to seek to excel his predecessors. On this assumption rested my earlier attempt to build out of recurrent associations a coherent pattern for Marvell's world of imagination.

I still feel there is a natural harmony between a number of distinctive features: the foreground vision, microscopic and cosmic; the preference for cool materials and the gleam of liquids. The rejection of "passions heat". The obvious attraction to girls "no green Yew for Lust, but not for Love". The persistent opposition of the world of plants and innocence and the world of women and the lustful. The recurrence of these predilections is, I think, responsible, no less than Marvell's command of style and rhythm, for the uniqueness of his poems.

There is a correspondence between such modes of sensibility and the poet's longing for

Marvell's mind and mystery

Professor Robert Ellrodt seeks to find a key to the personal elusiveness of the poet Andrew Marvell, right, in his 'thinking mind'



purity, as well as his emphasis on the dual nature of man. The incarnation was the central mystery for Donne in his profane and religious poems alike: he thought of the spirit and the senses in terms of conjunction. Only an over-ingenious and misguided search for allegorical meanings can turn Marvell's poems into emblems of Christian mysteries. One should not reflect on the poet's philosophical superstructure over poems of lyric grace and witty playfulness. Because of their allusiveness it has proved easy to read into this "High Mosaic" whatever "Phancy weaves" ("Appleton", LXXIII). Of late, indeed, philosophical criticism has set one its course and it may be argued to retire from the flood of learned commentaries.

Some of Marvell's poems are undoubtedly suffused with Platonic ideas. It does not mean that their author was deeply read in Plato or Plotinus (not to speak of Hermes or St Bonaventura) or was under the tutelage of the Cambridge Platonists. When I speak of philosophical conflict between an "aesthetic Platonic idealism" and a sensuous "Edenic ideal" (a conflict often found in the Platonic tradition), I only intended to relate some formal features of Marvell's poetry with fundamental forms of thought.

The substitution of sharp antithesis for the innumerable paradoxes cultivated by Donne and George Herbert is not a mere change of style. The cleavage between sense and spirit also invited a comparison between the structures of the poet's imagination and Cartesian dualism. But only the discovery of a philosophical scheme would justify the too confident assertion that Marvell in "The Garden" is "playing with the fascinatingly new and radical concepts of Descartes".

The error of many critics may have consisted in taking Marvell's poetry too seriously or too lightly, an error the poet himself never committed when dealing with a subject, as T. S. Eliot observed. The sanest critics now seem to agree that historical, philosophical and religious overtones are "not meant to supply another level of significance parallel to, or expressed through, the literal surface meaning but to intensify that 'meaning'."

"Some of them, however, in their insistence on the presence of 'an enormous background of thought and of emotional association' still tend to overinflate the poet's pinnacles with waves which would sink admittance."

The "play attitude" stressed by Warnke is an aspect of Marvell's self-consciousness. His peculiar irony, more objective than Donne's, often lies in the perception of contrasts between words or attitudes and actual feelings. It dissolves the false appearance of passion and this cool exposure of the empty man who projects an edition of his poems in 1614. Lovelace prepared his poems for publication while in prison. Marvell apparently took no steps either to let his lyrics come into print or to preserve them for posthumous publication. Can this attitude be reconciled with the "professionalism" emphasized by Rosalie Colie and others?

Marvell's "Puritan inwardness" has been proclaimed but his prose and poetry do not show the kind of self-interest and self-analysis so characteristic of Donne and George Herbert. He no doubt condemned the man "who exposed to others his own heart, into his own heart he prays". But his own heart is not Herbert's "Bosch enquiring heart", nor Donne's "naked thinking heart".

Even when he calls up all the temptations that beset the "Resolved Soul" he describes the pleasures offered, asserts his moral resolution but does not convey the hesitations or the strain of a soul in conflict. When he seeks to "define" love, what is defined is the dramatic situation rather than the passion: anxious Fate preventing the lovers' union. When the poet opens his soul to Clara, he only presents her with a "gallery" of painted images. The "Mower" poems have a reflection of the passions in the landscape and incidents. In "Upon Appleton House" we mainly hear a spectator and commentator.

"Christianity", Marvell observed in *The Rehearsal*, "Traps us", has obliged men to very hard duties, and racks their very thoughts." As a Protestant he was bound to be aware of the dangers of self-deception. The deceitfulness of man's heart had been stressed by Calvin. Daniel Dyke's *The Mystery of Self-Deceiving* was published in 1615 and showed the convergence of the religious and profane interests in self-knowledge, since it drew on both the *Confessions* of Augustine and the *Epistles* of Seneca.

"The Cornet" discloses a keen awareness of impure motives. "When we are mind'd to some religious Only to vent wit . . ." as Donne had phrased it. The discovery is not surprising and the poem mainly derives its power from the mastery of form. Marvell's originality lies in an introspectiveness of a different nature: an intuition of pure thought reached through the contemplation of the world.

Some of Donne's poems were characterized by an intense and simultaneous awareness of the self and the world, but the world was something to be apprehended through the beloved, and triumphantly possessed through the lovers' union: "Let us possess our world, each hath one, and is one." The language may be Platonic but the living emotion is the intuition described in our own days by Jean-Paul Sartre: "the world must be revealed through the beloved—he makes a world spring into being . . . Instead of being an object perceived against the background of the world, he is himself the background against which the world stands."

Marvell is also intensely aware of the world, but the world is only a setting in "To his Coy Mistress" and in "The Definition of Love". Its expanse defeats the union of the lovers. It is only in solitude and in the contemplation of the surrounding scene that an original intuition of the world as representation emerges: the world enclosed in the sphere of consciousness.

The famous lines on "The Mind, that Ocean where each kind/Does straight its own resemblance find" express in the context of the poem Marvell's living awareness of the intricacy of perception. Tralome later described the same experience when writing: "And every Object in my Soul a Thought/Dogot, or was . . ." ("My Spirit"). And, since the world is seated in the mind by the very act of perception, the creations of the mind will be a real world, the created world: Yet it creates, transcends these.

Far other Worlds, and other Seas; Annihilating all that's made To a green Thought in a green Shade.

The "green Thought" may have all the connotations of freshness, innocence or hope ascribed to it in various readings. I still think the first and foremost meaning is the actual sensation of greenness which pervades, fills and satisfies the poet's consciousness in the quiet bliss of contemplation. He himself intellectualized his experience but the experience, not its intellectual elaboration, makes the lines imaginatively convincing.

Fleeting intuition

What emerged as a fleeting intuition in the poems of Marvell became a constant illumination in the "divine philosophy" of Tralome. In varying degrees they both bear witness to an important development in the history of thought, throughout the Middle Ages and the Renaissance the life of the mind had been described as an interplay of forces and faculties endowed with an objective reality. The Renaissance and the Reformation resulted in a heightened self-consciousness, but the self-examination practised—whether religious or profane—was a description of the heart, an anatomy of the passions.

In his interest for the workings of the mind Lord Herbert of Chertbury was truly a pioneer when he insistently "referred the Reader to his inner consciousness" for "inner perception is more trustworthy than external perception, and the latter more trustworthy than discursive thought." With Donne's introspection must be added an attempt to define his emotions and his own self: a self "Metemorphosed, of stuff and forme perplexed/Where what, and where, in disputation is". With Lord Herbert, and occasionally with Marvell, it came to mean a turning in of the mind upon itself which can be described as "reflexive consciousness."

Locke will later claim that it is "impossible for any one to perceive without perceiving that he does perceive". But the conscious experience of perceiving that one does perceive is by no means constant. Tralome first called attention to an experience on which he founded his Gospel of Poetry: Marvell offers no more than an adumbration of it.

With the Cambridge Platonists, as with Tralome, the "reflex acts" of the soul opened the way to a contemplation of the divine in man: a way not unknown to Plato, Plotinus and the mystics. What was really new and original in the seventeenth century was the way in which some minds began to exercise their reflexive faculty in the contemplation of natural objects as objects of the mind.

With Marvell this kind of introspection allowed a simultaneous involvement in and detachment from Nature, and the world of the senses. He could indulge in a Koisan "life of sensations" and yet retire into a "thought", since sensations could also be apprehended as "ideas" of the mind in the Lockean sense. Reflection would show him the vanity of men's labours "to win the Palm, the Oke, or Bayes" and yet allow his involvement in the world of action since, in the service of Cromwell and later, in Parliament, he could remain, "in busy Companies of Men" as in retirement, a detached observer of the social and political scene. Thus the poet's awareness of his thinking mind may prove a key to the mystery of his personality.

The author is professor of English, University of the Sorbonne Nouvelle, Paris.

Richard Hoggart (right) on the broadcasting White Paper

Two cheers for the new links in our fence of regulation

mining, which will pull it away from the focus of interest of the advertisers.

Asman tried to resolve this paradox by restricting the channel to block and sponsored ads. The White Paper, probably realistically, reckons that the new channel will have to take spot advertising also, and so put itself into direct competition with the established one. It is bound to be enormous and maybe unlivable well, unless the OBA slides into being a poor cousin of ITV, living a life even greater than some of those we have seen on British television of late. And even if the OBA found a way of being economically sound while catering largely for minorities that would not necessarily be in the long run good for British broadcasting or British culture.

The author is warden of Goldsmiths College, University of London.
Broadcasting, HMCD 7294, Hq. Office, HMSO £1.25.



BROADCASTING

The author is warden of Goldsmiths College, University of London.
Broadcasting, C.M.D. 1994, Hq. Navy
Office, HMSO £1.25.

Getting to grips with Starlin Confusionism in Bed

varieties here—a cullencoe once remarked
anyone who could spell "embourgeoisement"
deserved a 2-1 anyway), labour and capital
brawl and super structure (think about it)
"Fudalism" is "essentially" thorny
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Sellar and Yeatman (themselves?) But what
had "pheasants" revolted? I would have
stierlin, "the basic tenants of feudalism"
drunken lord apparently, for the United
was well rid of them: "America's economic
pure culture, with no feudalism of the
Meanwhile, back in the USSR, the
linking up: since the demise of the
stierlin, "the basic tenants of feudalism"
things as food". It must do wonders for
But the prospects for Western Europe
Alarming: "The incidence of mental
among immigrants is over 1000 in a million."
—in, wait a minute, Mr Powerless... "a
to over 1000 of indigenous (sic) people in
Atlas, our validation of the local culture
a higher education ends this year in a
of restructuring; so gets way. I hope
future to someone else's. I don't know
that a Gould and Boyd will not feel
to be a 2-1 anyway, labour and capital
(or they) would—or for seriously: further
under pressure, scribbles. I would have
absurd attempt to squeeze and distill the
of three years' reading into three hours
writing.

As long as the annual exercise
masochism persists, I hope these concerns
not demur at this attempt to gain a little
relief. After all, as one put it, that is the
twineament".

The author is a lecturer in sociology in
Oxford university.

is that the commu-
nity public interest has
the case for a change
is strong. One could
supply also to IBA
suffer, have suffered
from the squint of
s. One can, of course,
the White Paper's
recognition of this need
channels, however
their protestations,
reputation for being
of the present
which is not the same
re-responsive at the
sound professional
The White Paper is
the need for more
these difficulties,
proposes another tier
broadcasters and the
Service Management
rude and
These difficulties will
up to one half of
the Home Office. The
his proposal has been
from almost all sides
to see why. The im-
of the industry has
been at this early stage
be enormous. What is
governs the viability of
Governors itself.
have been overwhelm-
manner
that 50 per cent;
placement has gone
government spokes-
pled that, although the
at present technically

Nor, one is bound to say
IBA notably a better defence
the public interest than has
No less than the BBC, it has
No more can it be birthly a
indisparately at the
instinctively defensive of a
gramme companies as the
public interest. The case
removed body, if it is
of removing music, with a
body. But what is the
common body we find to
give it other than a "com-
function. There is much
thinking about the nature and
of broadcasting which such
present hardly done.

We are on the whole on a
ground with the proposed
Broadcasting Authority. It
repeat, amazing that a govern-
ment should not be so ready
election—would be willing
for it. The Committee do
credit, and so do those of us
who lobbied them. They have
for pluralism and diversity
of the public and the interests
of the unions who—a I
regret—did not see beyond
collective noses, not only
best needs of broadcasting is
but also to the best long-term
of the industry. The argu-
they settled for short-term
five attitudes: let it go to OI
so give more work, and more
mediate work, to our exist-
ber. One can see that the
of a position without that
behind, is a subtler and
British attitude: that talent is
and that there is not and can
enough programmes to fill
channel with worthwhile and

[illegible]

The author is warden of Goldsmiths College, University of London.
Broadcasting, CMND 7294, Home Office, HMSO £1.25.

There is also a curious, and false, statement to the effect that "No one in Britain, except for the Scottish Nationalists, seems prepared to argue for a Norwegian type go-slow". Many argue for

Armed with this simple logic, Robinson and Morgan attempt to relate the model to practice, emphasizing throughout the divorce of reality from the textbook model. None the less, they produce some interesting arguments on the basis of the simple relationship between the interest rate and the rate of price appreciation of the real interest. Perhaps the most telling argument, more fully spelled out later in the book, is that the real rate of interest has, in recent years, been negative (the idea is simple: if interest received is 10 per cent and inflation runs at 12 per cent the real return is minus 2 per cent). If, then, all assets can be expected to also (real terms), the investment formula stated earlier would dictate that oil should be left in the ground.

There is also just a hint of Catch 22 about the authors' ambiguous attitude to the concept of an optimal depletion rate. They more than once state that it may be without meaning. Yet if we have no idea what it means and no idea how to measure it then of course we have no idea as to whether market determined exploitation rates come any closer to it than does a controlled system. In these circumstances it is difficult to comprehend

Subsequent chapters go on to look at empirical estimates of supplies and they manage to do this admirably without a single mention of Professor Odell. Perhaps the omission is an implied dismissal of his claims that there is more oil to be reclaimed than anyone else is letting on. But it would have been valuable to have seen an appendix looking at the Odell methodology.

with a banner that reads "All Right, despite the misgivings about the arguments in support of the free market view, there are still no question that the authors have combined an element of laissez-faire polemic with a wealth of evidence and data that is surely of great interest and utility for anyone interested in North Sea oil. It is certainly the most authoritative work on the overall scene and it is welcome contrast to the endless stream of journalism on the subject by the authors and other writers. The book is a plain down-to-earth examination of the aspects of economics of oil should give the book the wide audience it deserves.

Lewis and McIncholl's book is out with an altogether different function. It is a deliberately conservative and conservative derivative of the work of others (and that is no criticism of what is known about the lay of the land in Scotland, whether in the face of changes in the infrastructure and the impact on the land, desecration of communities, etc. It does, however, communicate the North Sea oil as a bookshelf. It lays no claim to spreading a message although the authors are brief mentions of a number of concerns being established in the infrastructure equipment. One might observe that it is the slowness of the oil industry in the response to oil and the disparity in how to the cost of exploiting it. In respect, even an EPRC report of the border can appreciate the importance of the centres of influence from the centres of Robert of these two greatest cities of Scotland and an admonition so much as their valuable book.

but

Following on the full employment of the post 1945 period the modern curse of unemployment is so often appraised statistically in strict accordance with the conventional judgments made of the bleak years of the late 1920s and the early 1930s. But as changes occur in the inflationary period in the distribution

tion and duration of unemployment among different age and occupational groups and in the relative importance of various types of unemployment within and between countries and across national boundaries. It is then it becomes essential to clarify in the public mind precisely what constitutes the problem of unemployment and to indicate what alternative policy options are deemed to be desirable.

Anyone who addresses himself to such a task would do well to study this book carefully. In his closing paragraph Professor Garraty claims that unemployment that "if there is to be any sense to the study of the history of this phenomenon, . . . that sound attitudes and policies are responses to particular conditions, which change over time". His major contribution has been to provide a solid background for the study of attitudes towards unemployment and experience of it from ancient times to the present, to

generating mainly, but not solely, of the major countries of the Western world.

From his preoccupation with the economic and social problems of the world and public policy have reacted in each other since the nineteenth century especially, there emerged a succinct analysis of the evolution of the concept of unemployment. The author, who otherwise is not known for his pronouncements of economic theories, academics in the 1930s, notably Keynes, as to the direction of government activity towards the jobless are given a full airing and a comparison with their American counterparts. It only underlines the degree to which unemployment policy was for a long time devoid of any consistent intellectual and theoretical basis from which solutions could emerge on an international scale could emerge.

As his last undertaking such

original task it would be childish to dwell unduly on the many other aspects of the subject matter which Garraty has not discussed. But it is because he has sought for these first traces on this scale of the development of the social concepts and problems in connexion with unemployment that one so frequently wants to call a stop to the powerful narrative and to inquire further into many other related issues?

What was the connexion within the different countries between the level and duration of unemployment and the particular form of unemployment compensation adopted? How far was the adoption of remedial policies in the past, safeguarded by the understanding of the public officials but not appreciated by the political implications of our course of action compared with another? Many more perceptions

context of this alliance. The first is the fact; it is to Germany's credit that the juxtaposition of such a broadening material source with the researchers to pursue difficult research in this field and to fight against too narrow view of the potential of this material.

The fact that post-Keynesian employment analysis is now in the melting pot as modern economic argument to reconcile theory with current experience merely emphasizes the attractiveness of this approach to the problem—namely, that observers of the contemporary scene have been sure that employment has endured more than understood and evaluated point of long and short-term fluctuations before rash conclusions are drawn about its possible course, and consequences in the future.

W. R. GARDNER

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

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مكتبة الأصيل

THE TIMES HIGHER EDUCATION SUPPLEMENT 18.8.78

مَكْنَزُ مِنَ الْأَصْلِ

Wanted to purchase: books, pamphlets, etc., relating to History of Education. Michael Pickering, 6 Pemberton Terrace, Cambridge Tel.: 0223 80971

مكتبة من الأصل

BOOKS

Subtleties

Hodder & Stoughton

Terence Ranger

R. F. Dearden, who reviewed Phenomenology and Education by Bernard Curtis and Wolfe May (THES July 28), is professor of education at Birmingham University and not at Edinburgh, as was stated.

NOTICE BOARD

Chairs

Mr D. H. Allen, reader, department of chemical engineering, University of Nottingham, has been appointed to the chair of management science and technology studies at Stirling University. Mr J. A. Bassy, reader in modern history, Queen's University of Belfast, has been appointed professor of history at the University of York from January 1, 1979.

Mr Anthony Ian Ogus, senior research fellow at the Centre for Socio-Legal Studies, Wolfson College, Oxford, has been appointed to the third chair in law at Newcastle upon Tyne University from October 1.

Dr Ian Scott, reader in judicial administration and director of the Institute of Judicial Administration, Birmingham

University, has been promoted to the Barber Chair of Law from October 1. He succeeds Professor D. C. M. Yardley.

Mr Brian Thomas O'Connor, director of clinical studies at the Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital and honorary lecturer in the department of surgery, Birmingham University, has been promoted to the newly established Robert Jones chair of orthopaedics, to be based at the hospital.

Dr Hazel Francis, senior lecturer in education (psychology) at the school of education, University of Leeds, has been appointed professor of educational psychology at the University of London's Institute of Education, from October 1.

Dr A. P. Cracknell, reader in the department of physics, Dundee University, has been promoted to a personal chair in theoretical physics from October 1.

Grants

London, Bedford College
Psychology—£35,332 from the SRC to study the development of crying in infancy and its effect on the mother, directed by Brian Foss.

Chelsea College
Centre for Science Education—Professor P. Black—£13,964 from the Science Council for an integrated science project.

Loughborough
Electronic and electrical engineering—

Professor J. W. R. Griffiths—£37,000 from Polytechnic Marine Ltd for research into sector scan marine sonar. Transport technology—Professor D. J. Johns—£40,286 from the SRC for research into control of vibrations due to wind and curvilinear.

Ulster
Industry—Mr R. I. Houston—£75,000 from the SRC for a project on the Teaching Company scheme.

UMIST
Control engineering—Professor H. H. Rosenbrack, a SRC senior fellowship of £32,408 to pursue his studies of the social effects of automation and the use of micro-computers with particular reference to robot technology.

Appointments

Universities

London, Institute of Education
Librarian: Dr N. W. Beswick.

Stirling

Lecturers: O. J. Karolyi (music); I. Moffat and Dr S. J. Harrison (earth and environmental science); J. S. Dunlop (accountancy and business law); Dr A. M. Bowes (sociology); Dr A. Dow (economics). Senior research fellows: Dr S. A. Brown and Miss R. P. Mitchell (education). Lecturers: Research Fellow: White-Hunt (management science and technology studies). Research fellows: Mrs E. Turner (education).

Polytechnics

Preston
Head of School and Title of Professor: Mr Frank Livesey (economics and business studies).

Colleges

London Printing College
Principal: Mr Robert Healey Lewis.

General

Mr Peter Knight, secretary and clerk to the Governors of the Polytechnic of

North London has been elected President of the Association of College Rectors and Administrators. Professor Sir Herman Bondi, chief scientist to the Department of Energy, Professor Bernard E. Leake, head of the department of zoology, Glasgow University, and Dr Margaret Verley, reader in biology at the Open University, have been appointed members of the Natural Environment Research Council.

Dr Carole Williams, has been jointly appointed by the Royal Society and the British Academy as Learned Societies Officer.

Professor Roy Yurke, Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge; Mr Peter Horne, Lord, Wycombe General Hospital, High Wycombe; and Mr James S. H. Wade, University Hospital of Wales, Cardiff, have been elected members of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Mr C. Farnsworth, chief technician, Sheffield City Polytechnic and Mr M. J. Ellis, technician, Sheffield University, have respectively been elected vice-chairman and honorary treasurer of the Institute of Metallurgical Technicians. Mr R. A. Phillips, lecturer, Nottingham College of Technology, has been elected a member of the council, National Institute for Careers Education and Counselling. Senior Fellows: Kathryn Evans, Ryley Fawcett, Junior Fellow; Edward Kusnel, Field Officer; John Pearman.

Professor Jean Toffic, Université Pierre et Marie Curie, Paris, has been elected President of the European Organization for Nuclear Research.

Noticeboard is compiled by Patricia Sanson and Mita G.

Universities

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Square, London, S.W.1, not
 later than 31st August.
 (01-373 7801).

